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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, October 29, 2003
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

2001 Census topic-based tabulations (various levels of geography)

Additional topic-based tabulations for the "Immigration and citizenship," "Ethnocultural portrait of Canada" and "Income of individuals, families and households" topics for various levels of geography are now available online. From the *Census* page, choose *Data*, then *Topic-based tabulations*. Also available is the *Federal Electoral District Profile (1996 Representation Order)*.

For more information, contact the nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

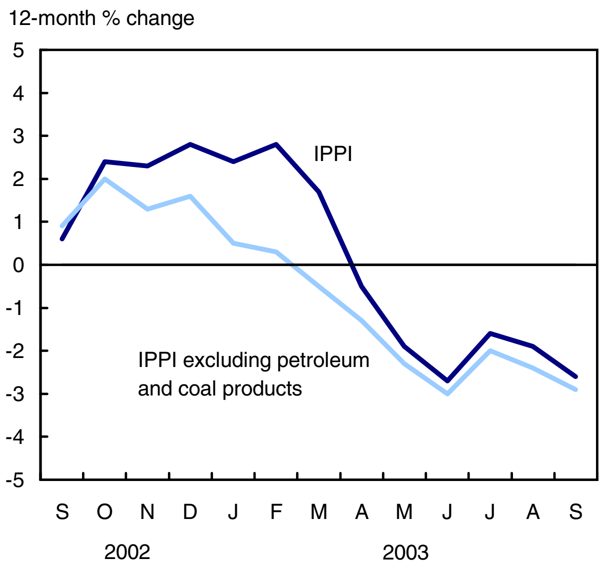
MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

September 2003

Manufacturers' prices were up 0.2% in September, marking three consecutive months of increase. Compared with September 2002, however, prices were down 2.6%, largely because of the continuing effect of a strong Canadian dollar against the US dollar. Without the dollar's influence, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) would have risen 1.3% rather than falling 2.6% from a year ago.

Petroleum product prices have less influence on the IPPI



On a monthly basis, lumber and other wood products were up 7.2% from August. Increasing prices for softwood lumber and particleboard were responsible for this rise, reflecting improved demand and a tight supply. Higher prices for meat, fish and dairy products (+1.0%), chemical products (+0.8%) and fruit, vegetable and feed products (+0.7%) also contributed to the monthly increase in the IPPI. Prices for motor vehicles and other transport equipment continued to fall (-0.9%), mainly because of the effect of the exchange rate. Lower prices were also observed for petroleum and coal products (-2.0%), pulp and paper products (-1.0%) and electrical and communication products (-0.8%).

Note to readers

*The **Industrial Product Price Index** (IPPI) reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.*

Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its US counterpart affects the IPPI.

*The **Raw Materials Price Index** (RMPI) reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in a world market. Unlike the IPPI, the RMPI includes goods not produced in Canada.*

On an annual basis, September was the sixth consecutive month of decline in the IPPI. Lower prices persisted for motor vehicles and other transport equipment (-9.4%), pulp and paper products (-5.2%), electrical and communication products (-6.9%) and primary metal products (-2.5%). These products remain the major contributors to the year-over-year decline in the IPPI.

The petroleum and coal products group continues to have a smaller influence on the year-over-year change in the IPPI, with an increase of 0.8%. If petroleum and coal product prices had been excluded, the IPPI would have declined 2.9% instead of 2.6% on a year-over-year basis.

In addition to petroleum and coal products, prices for lumber and other wood products (+8.0%), tobacco products (+15.7%), beverage products (+3.1%) and chemical products (+0.5%) were also up from September 2002.

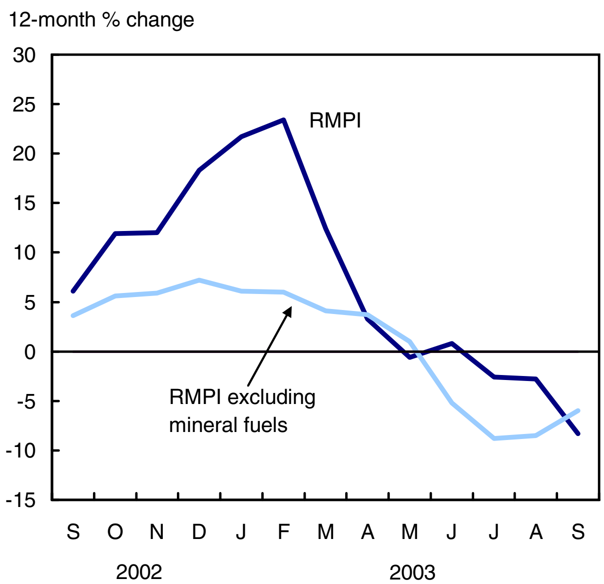
Lower crude oil prices push down raw materials prices

On a monthly basis, raw materials prices were down 3.1% from August. Mineral fuels were the major contributors to the monthly decrease in the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI), with prices declining 10.4%. Higher prices for animals and animal products (+9.7%), more specifically cattle and calves for slaughter, and wood products (+1.9%) partly offset this decrease.

Manufacturers paid 8.3% less for their raw materials than they did in September 2002, compared with a decrease of 2.8% in August. Lower prices for mineral fuels (-11.2%) were mainly responsible for this annual drop in the RMPI. Prices for vegetable products (-19.0%), wood products (-7.1%) and animals and animal products (-3.4%) were also down on an annual basis. These decreases were partly offset by higher prices for non-metallic minerals (+4.7%). If mineral fuels had been excluded, the RMPI would have decreased 6.0%.

The IPPI (1997=100) stood at 105.9 in September, up from its revised level of 105.7 in August. The RMPI (1997=100) was 107.7 in September down from its revised level of 111.2 in August.

Crude oil prices continue to influence the RMPI



Impact of exchange rate

From August to September, the value of the US dollar weakened against the Canadian dollar, pushing down prices of commodities that are quoted in US dollars, notably motor vehicles and lumber products. As a result, the total IPPI excluding the effect of the exchange rate would have risen 0.6% instead of 0.2%.

However, on a 12-month basis, the influence of the dollar is much stronger. Consequently, the IPPI excluding the effect of the exchange rate would have increased 1.3% rather than declining 2.6% from September 2002 to September 2003.

Prices for intermediate goods continue to decrease on an annual basis

Prices for intermediate goods rose 0.5% from August. Higher prices for lumber products, fruit, vegetable and feed products, meat, fish and dairy products, and primary metal products were the major contributors to the increase. Lower prices for petroleum products, pulp and paper products, and motor vehicles partly offset this increase.

Producers of intermediate goods received 1.7% less for their goods in September than in September 2002. Lower prices for motor vehicles, pulp and paper products, electrical and communication products, primary metal products, and fruit, vegetable and feed products were partly offset by higher prices for lumber products.

"Intermediate goods," sometimes referred to as "input goods," are goods that are generally bought by manufacturers to be further used in the production process, that is, to make other goods.

Finished goods decrease again from a year ago

On a monthly basis, prices for finished goods were down 0.4% from August. Lower prices for motor vehicles, petroleum products, and electrical and communication products were partly offset by higher prices for lumber products.

Declining prices for motor vehicles, pulp and paper products, machinery and equipment, and electrical and communication products pushed year-over-year prices down 3.8% from September 2002. These decreases were partly offset by higher prices for tobacco products, petroleum products, and chemical products.

"Finished goods" are those generally purchased for the purpose of either consumption or investment. Most of the foods and feeds category ends up in the hands of consumers. Most capital goods are equipment and machinery generally bought by companies, government agencies or governments. Much of the remainder is bought by consumers.

Available on CANSIM: tables 329-0038 to 329-0049 and 330-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2306 and 2318.

The September 2003 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XIE, $19/$175; 62-011-XPE, $24/$233) will be available in November. See *How to order products*.

The Industrial product and raw material price indexes for October will be released on November 26.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact

Client Services (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; *infounit@statcan.ca*) or Danielle Gouin (613-951-3375; *danielle.gouin@statcan.ca*), Prices Division.

Industrial product price indexes
(1997=100)

	Relative importance	September 2002	August 2003[r]	September 2003[p]	September 2002 to September 2003	August to September 2003
					% change	
Industrial product price index (IPPI)	**100.00**	**108.7**	**105.7**	**105.9**	**-2.6**	**0.2**
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	**94.32**	**107.3**	**103.9**	**104.2**	**-2.9**	**0.3**
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	106.2	105.2	106.3	0.1	1.0
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	103.8	102.5	103.2	-0.6	0.7
Beverages	1.57	115.0	117.9	118.6	3.1	0.6
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	144.3	166.9	166.9	15.7	0.0
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	105.7	106.0	105.9	0.2	-0.1
Textile products	1.58	100.8	99.4	99.3	-1.5	-0.1
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	103.9	103.9	103.9	0.0	0.0
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	90.8	91.5	98.1	8.0	7.2
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	107.4	109.4	110.2	2.6	0.7
Pulp and paper products	7.23	107.7	103.1	102.1	-5.2	-1.0
Printing and publishing	1.70	114.5	112.4	112.2	-2.0	-0.2
Primary metal products	7.80	97.6	94.8	95.2	-2.5	0.4
Metal fabricated products	4.11	107.7	107.0	107.5	-0.2	0.5
Machinery and equipment	5.48	107.2	105.6	105.5	-1.6	-0.1
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	115.8	105.9	104.9	-9.4	-0.9
Electrical and communications products	5.77	101.5	95.3	94.5	-6.9	-0.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	109.0	109.1	109.1	0.1	0.0
Petroleum and coal products[1]	5.68	135.3	139.2	136.4	0.8	-2.0
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	109.6	109.3	110.2	0.5	0.8
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	108.3	106.9	107.0	-1.2	0.1
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	91.0	95.8	94.8	4.2	-1.0
Intermediate goods[2]	**60.14**	**105.5**	**103.2**	**103.7**	**-1.7**	**0.5**
First-stage intermediate goods[3]	7.71	104.3	103.7	104.4	0.1	0.7
Second-stage intermediate goods[4]	52.43	105.7	103.1	103.6	-2.0	0.5
Finished goods[5]	**39.86**	**113.4**	**109.5**	**109.1**	**-3.8**	**-0.4**
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	108.1	109.0	109.7	1.5	0.6
Capital equipment	11.73	113.0	106.8	106.2	-6.0	-0.6
All other finished goods	19.63	116.0	111.4	110.5	-4.7	-0.8

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
1 *This index is estimated for the current month.*
2 *Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.*
3 *First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.*
4 *Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.*
5 *Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.*

Raw materials price indexes
(1997=100)

	Relative importance	September 2002	August 2003[r]	September 2003[p]	September 2002 to September 2003	August to September 2003
					% change	
Raw materials price index (RMPI)	**100.00**	**117.5**	**111.2**	**107.7**	**-8.3**	**-3.1**
Mineral fuels	35.16	168.8	167.3	149.9	-11.2	-10.4
Vegetable products	10.28	108.8	88.0	88.1	-19.0	0.1
Animals and animal products	20.30	98.3	86.6	95.0	-3.4	9.7
Wood	15.60	86.2	78.6	80.1	-7.1	1.9
Ferrous materials	3.36	94.4	94.4	94.1	-0.3	-0.3
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	80.5	80.6	80.4	-0.1	-0.2
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	111.3	116.5	116.5	4.7	0.0
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	**64.84**	**93.8**	**85.3**	**88.2**	**-6.0**	**3.4**

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Charitable donors

2002

Canadians continued their generosity to charities in 2002, opening their pocketbooks even wider than usual.

Taxfilers donated more than $5.8 billion to charity in 2002, a 6.0% increase from 2001. The number of donors remained stable in 2002 at around 5.5 million, in spite of a marginal 0.4% increase in the number of taxfilers.

In 2002, the median donation was $210, up from $200 in 2001. (In other words, half the donations exceeded $210, and half were below.) The median donation has been increasing each year since 1999.

Among the provinces and territories, the $400 median donation of those living in Nunavut was by far the highest. The jump in their median donation from $360 last year was also the largest increase.

Nunavut has led the provinces and territories since 2000. It was followed by Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and Labrador, with median donations of $330 and $310, respectively.

The median donation increased in 10 provinces and territories. Only in New Brunswick was there a small decline.

As in 2001, 25% of all Canadian taxfilers claimed charitable donations. At the provincial and territorial level, Manitoba once again led the way with 29% of taxfilers declaring donations. Ontario and Saskatchewan each had 27%, while Prince Edward Island followed close behind with 26%.

Note: The databank on charitable donors provides information on taxfilers who claimed a tax credit for charitable donations on their income tax return for 2002. Only amounts given to charities and approved organizations for which official tax receipts were provided can be deducted. It is possible to carry donations forward for up to five years after the year in which they were made. Therefore, donations reported for the 2002 taxation year could include donations that were made in any of the five previous years. According to tax laws, taxfilers are permitted to claim both their donations and those made by their spouses to get better tax benefits. Consequently, the number of persons who made charitable donations may be higher than the number who claimed tax credits.

Available on CANSIM: tables 111-0001 to 111-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4106.

The databank *Charitable donors* (13C0014, variable price) is now available for Canada, the provinces and territories, cities, towns, census metropolitan areas, census divisions, federal electoral districts, forward sortation areas (the first three characters of the postal code) and letter carrier routes.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-866-652-8443; 613-951-9720; fax: 1-866-652-8444 or 613-951-4745; *saadinfo@statcan.ca*), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. □

Charitable donations
2002

	Donors		Donations			
	Number	2001 to 2002	Amount	2001 to 2002	Median	Total taxfilers
		% change	$ thousands	% change	$	%
Canada	**5,520,560**	**0.0**	**5,847,068**	**6.0**	**210**	**25**
Newfoundland and Labrador	80,880	0.1	64,924	6.4	310	21
Prince Edward Island	26,180	-1.4	21,436	1.6	330	26
Nova Scotia	155,590	-0.6	132,387	7.5	270	23
New Brunswick	127,330	0.4	115,956	-3.8	260	23
Quebec	1,251,690	1.6	610,450	4.5	110	23
Ontario	2,258,080	-0.6	2,921,324	7.0	260	27
Manitoba	230,290	-0.4	266,965	9.3	260	29
Saskatchewan	187,700	-1.1	189,114	3.7	280	27
Alberta	541,670	0.4	723,642	7.9	250	25
British Columbia	651,540	-0.9	791,431	2.9	260	23
Yukon	3,870	4.6	3,628	9.2	200	20
Northwest Territories	4,250	2.2	3,955	8.8	190	17
Nunavut	1,480	-2.6	1,857	5.0	400	10

■

Farm Product Price Index

August 2003

Prices received by farmers for their agricultural commodities decreased 12.5% in August from August 2002, according to data from the Farm Product Price Index (FPPI).

The livestock index was down 13.5% from August 2002, the third consecutive decline since May when a cow in Alberta tested positive for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE or mad cow disease). The crop index fell 11.6%; this was only the second time since September 2000 that the crop index fell for two consecutive months on a year-over-year basis.

The FPPI (1997=100), in August 2003, stood at 94.1, down 2.0% from July 2003.

The crop index was down 4.1% from July to August, as all components except potatoes and specialty crops recorded declines. Grain and oilseed prices have been trending down this year, as more normal growing conditions resulted in more average production levels, after two consecutive years of drought in parts of Western Canada.

The potato index continued to climb, increasing 36.1% to 210.4 as new-crop table potatoes came onto the market. The index, however, remained 11.3% below August 2002's record level.

The livestock and animal products index inched up 0.7% from July to 89.1 in August, remaining below 90 for the second consecutive month. The livestock and animal products index had remained above 90 since the end of 1998, when hog prices bottomed out. This time it was cattle prices that pulled down the index, as the cattle sector came to a virtual halt on May 20, when the United States, along with other countries, moved quickly to shut the border to ruminants and all associated products because of a case of BSE. The cattle and calves index has virtually been cut in half from the first quarter of this year because of the mad cow crisis.

Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0021 and 002-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5040.

The August 2003 issue of *Farm Product Price Index*, Vol. 3, no. 8 (21-007-XIB, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Agriculture*.

For general information or to order data, call 1-800-465-1991. To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; fax: 204-983-3122; *gail-ann.breeese@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. □

Farm Product Price Index
(1997=100)

	August 2002r	July 2003r	August 2003p	August 2002 to August 2003	July to August 2003
				% change	
Farm Product Price Index	**107.6**	**96.0**	**94.1**	**-12.5**	**-2.0**
Crops	**112.9**	**104.1**	**99.8**	**-11.6**	**-4.1**
Grains	118.5	106.4	92.8	-21.7	-12.8
Oilseeds	99.8	88.0	86.6	-13.2	-1.6
Specialty crops	113.9	106.5	109.2	-4.1	2.5
Fruit	106.8	100.3	99.2	-7.1	-1.1
Vegetables	115.0	107.7	104.7	-9.0	-2.8
Potatoes	237.3	154.6	210.4	-11.3	36.1
Livestock and animal products	**103.0**	**88.5**	**89.1**	**-13.5**	**0.7**
Cattle and calves	113.5	63.5	68.2	-39.9	7.4
Hogs	79.5	85.5	81.7	2.8	-4.4
Poultry	90.1	97.6	97.6	8.3	0.0
Eggs	105.1	102.0	102.0	-2.9	0.0
Dairy	112.6	115.3	115.3	2.4	0.0

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

■

Financial and operational statistics for railways
2001 (preliminary)

Statistics on financial, operation and origin and destination of commodities for railways operating in 2001 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: tables 404-0004 to 404-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2734 and 2736.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean-Robert Larocque (1-866-500-8400; fax: 1-613-951-0009; *transportationstatistics@statcan.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard
August 2003

Data on particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard for are now available for August.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2141.

The August 2003 issue of *Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard*, Vol. 39, no. 8 (36-003-XIB, $6/$51) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *manufact@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Farm product price index, August 2003, Vol. 3, no. 8
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(free).

Cereals and oilseeds review, August 2003, Vol. 26, no. 8
Catalogue number 22-007-XIB ($12/$120).

Cereals and oilseeds review, August 2003, Vol. 26, no. 8
Catalogue number 22-007-XPB ($17/$160).

Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard, August 2003, Vol. 39, no. 8
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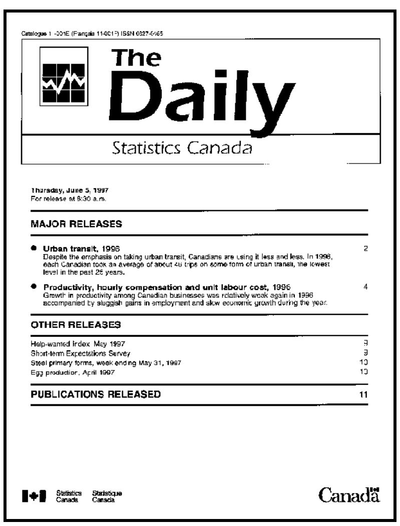
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
  Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 46 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
  Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

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